

Thermalization from gauge/gravity duality: Evolution of singularities in unequal time correlators

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Abstract

We consider a gauge/gravity dual model of thermalization which consists of a collapsing thin matter shell in asymptotically Anti-de Sitter space. A central aspect of our model is to consider a shell moving at finite velocity as determined by its equation of motion, rather than a quasi-static approximation as considered previously in the literature. By applying a divergence matching method, we obtain the evolution of singularities in the retarded unequal time correlator $G^R(t, t')$, which probes different stages of the thermalization. We find that the number of singularities decreases from a finite number to zero as the gauge theory thermalizes. This may be interpreted as a sign of decoherence. Moreover, in a second part of the paper, we show explicitly that the thermal correlator is characterized by the existence of singularities in the complex time plane. By studying a quasi-static state, we show the singularities at real times originate from contributions of normal modes. We also investigate the possibility of obtaining complex singularities from contributions of quasi-normal modes.

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1 Introduction and Summary

Recent experimental results have shown that collective phenomena observed in heavy ion collisions at the relativistic heavy ion collider (RHIC) are well-described by hydrodynamics. The use of hydrodynamics assumes a short thermalization time, $\tau \sim 0.5 fm$, which is the time scale for the matter produced in the collisions to reach local equilibrium. The new experiments using heavy ion collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) are expected to provide further constraints on the thermalization time. The short thermalization time is believed to be due to the strongly coupled nature of the matter produced in the collisions. A theoretical understanding of the thermalization mechanism requires knowledge of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) dynamics at strong coupling and far from equilibrium, which is inaccessible to lattice simulations and to perturbative field theory techniques. Gauge/gravity duality offers a useful tool to study the dynamics of strongly coupled gauge theory. Within the framework of gauge/gravity duality, the gravity dual of $N = 4$ Super Yang-Mills theory at finite temperature is given by the AdS-Schwarzschild black hole geometry. It is therefore natural to conjecture that the thermalization process is dual to black hole formation via gravitational collapse in Anti-de Sitter space. Solving the necessary Einstein equations generally requires numerical computations. Work along this line includes [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. While these works provide valuable information on the evolution of the one-point function in the gauge theory undergoing thermalization, perhaps equally important is the evolution of the two-point function, which encodes information on the correlation and spectrum of a given operator. The study of the two-point function amounts to a study of the behavior of a bulk field in a gravitational collapse background. Recently, there have been intensive efforts in studying the evolution of the two-point function within gauge/gravity duality. An incomplete list in the context of thermalization in heavy ion collisions can be found in [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]. In particular, equal-time quantities have been extensively studied in [15], see also [20], which showed interesting patterns of spatial correlation. On the other hand, unequal-time correlators, in which the operators are inserted at different times, allow to probe the causal structure and temporal correlation of the gauge theory and are therefore complementary to equal-time quantities. In [16], an initial value problem was formulated for the unequal-time correlator and was applied to the background of an evolving black hole [21].

In this paper, we study the gravitational collapse of a massive shell as in [11]. We include the finite velocity motion of the shell in our analysis, thus going beyond the quasi-static approximation used previously. The study of a massive shell has the advantage

that the corresponding field theory correlators have manifest singularities. This feature is absent in other collapsing shell models, for instance for the Vaidya metric, where the shell is massless. For studying the singularities in the gravitational collapse model, we use techniques which we developed in our previous papers, where we considered the toy model of a mirror moving in Anti-de Sitter space. In [13], we have calculated the spatially-integrated unequal time correlator by studying a bulk scalar in a moving “mirror” background, that is the scalar satisfies the Dirichlet boundary condition on a prescribed surface. We found that in the WKB limit, the singularities of the resulting correlator showed a pattern consistent with a geometric optics picture: The singularities occur at those times a light ray bouncing between the AdS boundary and shell is reflected at the boundary. For a static mirror, this was already realized in [22]. The relation between singularity locations and geometric optics can be viewed as a realization of the bulk-cone singularity conjecture formulated in [10]. In a follow-up paper [14], the present authors and Hoyos developed a powerful divergence matching method, which allows for the determination of the precise form of the singularities without solving the equation of motion for the scalar in the bulk. This has paved the road for studying of the structure of the singularities in a gravitational collapse model.

In this paper, we generalize the divergence matching method in order to apply it to the case of gravitational collapse. We focus on the singularities of the retarded correlator $G_R(t, t') = \theta(t - t') \langle [O(t), O(t')] \rangle$. For varying t' , we analyze the singularities of the correlator $G_R(t, t')$ and find that singularities occur at $t = \bar{t}_n$, where \bar{t}_n ($\bar{t}_1 < \bar{t}_2 < \dots$) is the time for a light ray originally leaving the boundary at t' to return to the boundary after the n -th bouncing off the shell. The main result we find using the divergence matching method is an evolution of the singularities in the process of thermalization. We will see that unlike in the problem of a moving “mirror” background, where there are infinite number of singularities in the correlator, the case of gravitational collapse only contains a finite number of singularities. In particular, the n -th singularity of \bar{t}_n moves monotonously to $+\infty$ as t' approaches a critical value T_n ($T_1 > T_2 > \dots$) from below. For $t' > T_1$, the last singularity \bar{t}_1 escapes from detection and the correlator appears thermal as far as the singularities are concerned. Since the singularities in the unequal time correlator measure the strongest correlation in time, the disappearance of singularities has the interpretation of temporal decoherence.

A second aspect we study in this paper is the correlator for a field in thermal equilibrium, which is characterized by the appearance of singularities in the complex t plane, which is closely related to the structure of the quasi-normal modes (QNM). The geometric optics picture has been used in [22] to extract the asymptotic QNM in the AdS-Schwarzschild

background, where the asymptotic QNM are obtained as the reciprocal of the complex time period of a light ray bouncing in AdS-Schwarzschild background. We confirm this picture by explicitly evaluating the retarded correlator and identifying the singularities in the complex t plane. To understand the appearance of the singularities in the complex t plane, we further investigate the evolution of the QNM for the quasi-static states dual to a shell levitating at rest at different positions above the horizon. We study the evolution of the QNM as the shell is lowered to the horizon. We find that among the QNM the normal modes allows us to reproduce the singularities for real t obtained by the divergence matching method, while the complex QNM does not lead to the expected singularities in the complex t plane.

The paper is structured as follows: In Section 2, we develop a differential form of the divergence matching method, which is more suitable for generalization to the gravitational collapse model. In Section 3, we review the gravitational collapse model used in [11] and study the behavior of a bouncing light ray in the collapsing background. Then we generalize the divergence matching method to the case of gravitational collapse model and check that it passes a non-trivial test. The application of the method gives rise to the singularity evolution described above. Section 4 is devoted to the calculation of the unequal-time correlator in thermal equilibrium, which shows the appearance of the singularity in the complex time plane. In Section 5, we revisit the results of Section 3 and give a dual picture of the evolution of the QNM with an explicit example of a sequence of quasi-static states. We discuss open questions and future directions in Section 6. Some notes on the computation of black hole QNM are collected in the appendix.

2 Differential form of divergence matching for Dirichlet problem

Let us first reformulate the divergence matching method developed in [14] for the Dirichlet problem in a differential form, which is easily generalizable to more complicated models. We start with the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} \square G^R(t, z, t') = 0 \\ G^R(t, z \rightarrow 0, t') = \delta(t - t') \\ G^R(t, z = f(t), t') = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Here $z = f(t)$ is the Dirichlet surface, which can be viewed as a mirror. Without the mirror,

$$G^R(t, z, t') = G_0^R(t - t', z) = B_0 \sum_{+, -} \frac{\pm z^d}{(-(t - t' \mp i\epsilon)^2 + z^2)^c} \theta(t - t'), \quad (2)$$

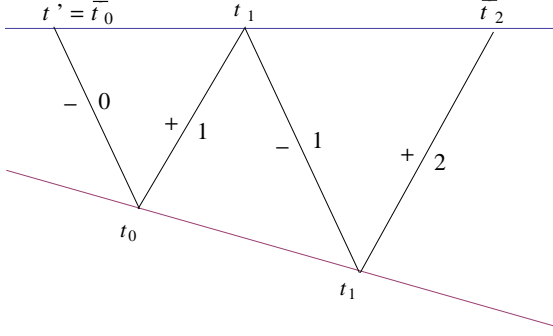


Figure 1: The scalar field in the vicinity the segments labelled by \mp contains divergence of ingoing/outgoing type. The segments of the trajectory are also labelled by n if they are connected to the boundary point \bar{t}_n . See the text for more details.

where

$$c = \frac{d+1}{2}, \quad B_0 = \frac{i}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})2^c}. \quad (3)$$

The presence of the mirror will scatter G^R in a way consistent with its retarded nature. The net result we will find is that the divergences are propagated through the bouncing of G^R between the mirror and the boundary.

Fig.1 illustrates the mechanism of the divergence matching method: A light ray starting at t' from the boundary follows a bouncing trajectory composed of segments of null geodesics. We label each segment by a number n and sign $-/+$. The number label n indicates that the segment is connected to the boundary point \bar{t}_n . Two segments joining at the same boundary point have the obvious interpretation as corresponding to the ingoing and outgoing waves, respectively, which we label by $-$ and $+$. In the vicinity of each segment, G^R is singular. In the following, we will simply refer to the divergences of G^R as being of ingoing and outgoing type for the sign label $-$ or $+$, respectively. The idea is to determine all the divergences along $(n, +)$, $(n, -)$ through matching along the mirror trajectory and on the boundary. The matching procedure is explained in detail in the subsequent.

The initial data for the divergence along segment $(0, -)$ is provided by G_0^R , just as in [14]. It is given by

$$G_0^- = \frac{G_0^R(t - t' \rightarrow z)}{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}}} = \sum_{+, -} \frac{\pm B_0}{(-t + t' \pm i\epsilon + z)^c}, \quad (4)$$

with c as in (3). Bearing in mind that the prescription $t \rightarrow t - i\epsilon$ ($t \rightarrow t + i\epsilon$) corresponds to a positive (negative) frequency contribution, we may identify the upper/lower signs as

contributions from positive/negative frequencies. We may treat them separately in what follows. Using $>/<$ for positive/negative frequencies, we write

$$G_{0,>}^- = \frac{B_0}{(-t+t'+i\epsilon+z)^c}, \quad G_{0,<}^- = \frac{-B_0}{(-t+t'-i\epsilon+z)^c}. \quad (5)$$

The first step of matching is to be done in the vicinity of $(t_0, z_0 = f(t_0))$. Along segment $(1, +)$, the outgoing type divergence of G^R assumes the generic form

$$G_{1,>}^+ = \frac{B_1}{(\bar{t}_1 - t - z + i\epsilon)^c}, \quad G_{1,<}^+ = \frac{-B_1}{(\bar{t}_1 - t - z - i\epsilon)^c}. \quad (6)$$

In the vicinity of $(t_0, f(t_0))$, the divergence of G^R is a superposition of G_0^- and G_1^+ . The Dirichlet boundary condition on $z = f(t)$ gives

$$G_{0,>}^- + G_{1,>}^+ = 0, \quad G_{0,<}^- + G_{1,<}^+ = 0. \quad (7)$$

Denoting $t = t_0(1+x)$, then $z = f(t_0) + f'(t_0)t_0x$. Plugging (5) and (6) into (7) and expanding to leading order in x , we obtain

$$B_1 = -B_0 \left(\frac{1+f'(t_0)}{1-f'(t_0)} \right)^c. \quad (8)$$

The next step is to do the matching at the boundary close to \bar{t}_1 , where G^R is a superposition of G_1^+ and G_1^- . This will allow us to determine G_1^- . It is convenient to use the frequency representation. We consider the spatially integrated correlator which corresponds to the zero momentum mode. Therefore, for a single component of frequency we have, assuming $\omega > 0$,

$$G_{>}^- : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z) = z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi\omega}} e^{-i\omega t + i(\omega z - \frac{\pi c}{2})}, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad (9)$$

$$G_{<}^- : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z) = z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{-\pi\omega}} e^{-i\omega t + i(\omega z + \frac{\pi c}{2})}, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad (10)$$

$$G_{>}^+ : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z) = z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi\omega}} e^{-i\omega t - i(\omega z - \frac{\pi c}{2})}, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad (11)$$

$$G_{<}^+ : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z) = z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{-\pi\omega}} e^{-i\omega t - i(\omega z + \frac{\pi c}{2})}, \quad \omega \rightarrow \infty. \quad (12)$$

In order to make the boundary free of source away from t' , we need to require the superposition of G_1^+ and G_1^- contains $z^{\frac{d}{2}} J_{\frac{d}{2}}(|\omega|z)$ only, thus for each $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z)$ in $G_{>}^-$, we need $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z)$ in $G_{>}^+$. Similarly, for each $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z)$ in $G_{<}^-$, we need $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z)$ in $G_{<}^+$. Using the representation (9), we conclude that

$$G_{1,>}^- = \frac{B_1 e^{-i\pi c}}{(\bar{t}_1 - t + z + i\epsilon)^c}, \quad G_{1,<}^- = \frac{-B_1 e^{i\pi c}}{(\bar{t}_1 - t + z - i\epsilon)^c}. \quad (13)$$

Repeating this process, we find the divergences propagated along the null geodesics are given by

$$\begin{aligned} G_{n,>}^+ &= \frac{B_n(e^{-i\pi c})^{n-1}}{(\bar{t}_n - t - z + i\epsilon)^c}, & G_{n,<}^+ &= \frac{-B_n(e^{i\pi c})^{n-1}}{(\bar{t}_n - t - z - i\epsilon)^c}, \\ G_{n,>}^- &= \frac{B_n(e^{-i\pi c})^n}{(\bar{t}_n - t - z + i\epsilon)^c}, & G_{n,<}^- &= \frac{-B_n(e^{i\pi c})^n}{(\bar{t}_n - t - z - i\epsilon)^c}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where B_n satisfies the recursion relation $B_n = -B_{n-1} \left(\frac{1+f'(t_{n-1})}{1-f'(t_{n-1})} \right)^c$. Finally, we wish to extract the divergences of the unequal-time correlator again by taking advantage of the frequency representation, for which we also need the coefficients of the z^d term in the expansion near $z = 0$,

$$G_{>}^- : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z) \rightarrow \frac{-e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} z^d, \quad (15)$$

$$G_{<}^- : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z) \rightarrow \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} z^d, \quad (16)$$

$$G_{>}^+ : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z) \rightarrow \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} z^d, \quad (17)$$

$$G_{<}^+ : z^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z) \rightarrow \frac{-e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} z^d. \quad (18)$$

$G_{n,>}^+$, $G_{n,<}^+$, $G_{n,>}^-$ and $G_{n,<}^-$ lead to four contributions to the divergence of $G^R(t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n, t')$. We calculate them one by one,

$$G_{n,>}^- = \frac{B_n e^{-in\pi c}}{(\bar{t}_n - t + z + i\epsilon)^c} = \int_0^\infty d\omega g_{>}(\omega) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi\omega}} e^{-\frac{i\pi c}{2}} e^{-i\omega(t-z-i\epsilon)}, \quad (19)$$

where $g_{>}(\omega)$ is the weight for frequency ω . Thanks to the $i\epsilon$ prescription, the above can be identified as Laplace transform, which can be inverted to give

$$g_{>}(\omega) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi\omega}{2}} B_n e^{-in\pi c} e^{i\omega \bar{t}_n} \omega^{c-1}}{\Gamma(c)}. \quad (20)$$

The contribution to the divergence of $G^R(t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n, t')$ is then given by

$$\int_0^\infty d\omega g_{>}(\omega) \frac{-e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega(t-i\epsilon)} \quad (21)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} B_n e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}} e^{-in\pi c}}{\Gamma(c)} \frac{1}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{(-i\bar{t}_n + it + \epsilon)^{2c}}. \quad (22)$$

Similarly,

$$G_{n,<}^- = \frac{-B_n e^{in\pi c}}{(\bar{t}_n - t + z - i\epsilon)^c} = \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega g_{<}(\omega) \sqrt{\frac{2}{-\pi\omega}} e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}} e^{-i\omega(t-z+i\epsilon)}, \quad (23)$$

which implies

$$g_{<}(-\omega) = \frac{-\sqrt{\frac{\pi\omega}{2}} B_n e^{in\pi c} e^{i\omega\bar{t}_n} \omega^{c-1}}{\Gamma(c)}. \quad (24)$$

The contribution to the divergence of $G^R(t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n, t')$ is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty d\omega g_{<}(-\omega) \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{i\omega(t+i\epsilon)} \\ = -\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} B_n}{\Gamma(c)} \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}} e^{in\pi c}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{(i\bar{t}_n - it + \epsilon)^{2c}}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

The calculations of the contributions from $G_{n,>}^+$ and $G_{n,<}^+$ exactly parallel those for $G_{n,>}^+$ and $G_{n,<}^+$. We obtain

$$G_{n,>}^+ : \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} B_n}{\Gamma(c)} \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}} e^{-in\pi c}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{(-i\bar{t}_n + it + \epsilon)^{2c}}, \quad (26)$$

$$G_{n,<}^+ : \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} B_n}{\Gamma(c)} \frac{e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}} e^{in\pi c}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(d+1)}{(i\bar{t}_n - it + \epsilon)^{2c}}. \quad (27)$$

Summing over the four contributions, we obtain a neat result for the most singular part of $G_R(t, t')$ as $t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n$:

$$G_R(t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n, t') = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} \Gamma(d+1) B_n}{2^{\frac{d}{2}} \Gamma(c) \Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{e^{-i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon)^{2c}} - \frac{e^{i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n - i\epsilon)^{2c}} \right). \quad (28)$$

Comparing (28) with the result obtained using the integral form of the divergence matching method in [14], we find perfect agreement.

3 Divergence matching for a gravitational collapse model

3.1 A gravitational collapsing shell

In this section, we study a gravitational collapse model with the purpose of gaining further insight into thermalization of the dual gauge theory. The model has been described in detail in [11] in the quasi-static approximation. We recall the key ingredients here: The model contains a homogeneous shell collapsing under its own gravity. The shell separates the spacetime into the parts above and below. By above and below, we refer to the region between AdS boundary and the shell and the region between the shell and the AdS interior,

respectively. The corresponding metrics are given by AdS₅-Schwarzschild and by pure AdS,

$$\text{above : } ds^2 = \frac{-f dt_f^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + dz^2/f}{z^2} \quad (29)$$

$$\text{below : } ds^2 = \frac{-dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2 + dz^2}{z^2}, \quad (30)$$

$$\text{with } f = 1 - \frac{z^4}{z_h^4}. \quad (31)$$

The z_h is the position of horizon, which defines a temperature $z_h = \frac{1}{\pi T}$. As we will see soon, in Schwarzschild coordinates, the horizon is always “protected” by the shell, but in Kruskal coordinates, the shell will be able to cross the horizon. Note that we have used t_f for the time coordinate above the shell to distinguish it from the coordinate t below. However we choose the radial coordinate z to be continuous across the shell. We choose to parameterize the hypersurface Σ traced out by the shell by τ, \vec{x} such that the induced metric on Σ is given by

$$ds_\Sigma^2 = \frac{-d\tau^2 + d\vec{x}^2}{z(\tau)^2}. \quad (32)$$

The trajectory of the shell as measured by the coordinates above the shell is $t_f(\tau), z(\tau)$. Similarly below the shell it is described by $t(\tau), z(\tau)$. The velocity of the shell is defined as $u^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau}$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_f^\mu &= (\dot{t}_f, \vec{0}, \dot{z}) \quad \text{above,} \\ u^\mu &= (\dot{t}, \vec{0}, \dot{z}) \quad \text{below.} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Comparing (29) and (32), we obtain the following relations:

$$f \dot{t}_f^2 - \frac{\dot{z}^2}{f} = 1, \quad \dot{t}^2 - \dot{z}^2 = 1. \quad (34)$$

The unit vector normal to the hypersurface Σ satisfies $n \cdot u = 0$, $n^2 = 1$. It can be obtained easily as

$$\begin{aligned} n_f^\mu &= \left(\frac{\dot{z}}{f}, \vec{0}, \dot{t}_f z f \right) \quad \text{above,} \\ n^\mu &= (\dot{z} z, \vec{0}, \dot{t} z) \quad \text{below.} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

The falling trajectory of the shell is determined by the Israel junction conditions [23]. We have used implicitly the continuity of the induced the metric in (32). A further condition is given by

$$[K_{ij} - \gamma_{ij} K] = \kappa S_{ij}, \quad \{K_{ij}\} S^{ij} = 0. \quad (36)$$

We use Greek letters for spacetime coordinates and Latin letters for coordinates on Σ . γ_{ij} is simply the induced metric and $K_{ij} \equiv n_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 x^\alpha}{\partial \xi^i \partial \xi^j} + \Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \frac{\partial x^\beta}{\partial \xi^i} \frac{\partial x^\gamma}{\partial \xi^j} \right)$ is the extrinsic curvature. The square (curly) bracket denotes the difference (sum) of the quantities above and below the shell. S_{ij} is the stress tensor of the shell. To proceed, we use the ideal fluid type stress tensor: $S_{ij} = (\epsilon(z) + p(z))u_i u_j + p(z)\gamma_{ij}$. Note that we allow the energy density and pressure to depend on the radial coordinate.

It is straightforward to calculate the nonvanishing components of the extrinsic curvature above the shell as

$$K_{\tau\tau} = \frac{d\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}}{zdz} - \frac{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}}{z^2}, \quad K_{x1x1} = K_{x2x2} = K_{x3x3} = \frac{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}}{z^2}. \quad (37)$$

The counterpart below the shell is readily obtained by taking $f = 1$. Applying (36), we obtain the following constraint on the energy density and pressure,

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{3dz} = \frac{\epsilon + p}{z}. \quad (38)$$

We choose the equation of state to be $\epsilon = \frac{p}{a}$, which gives $\epsilon \sim z^{3(a+1)}$. Inserting this into (36) leads to the relations

$$\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} \sim z^{3(a+1)}, \quad (39)$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} + \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} \sim z^{1-3a}. \quad (40)$$

To be specific, we fix $a = \frac{1}{3}$, which corresponds to a conformal equation of state, thus

$$\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} = bz^4, \quad (41)$$

with b a parameter. It is a short exercise to show that

$$\dot{z} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(bz^4 + \frac{1}{bz_h^4} \right)^2 - 1}, \quad t_f = \frac{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}}{f} = \frac{\frac{1}{bz_h^4} - bz^4}{2f}. \quad (42)$$

With (42), we can easily solve for the trajectory of the falling shell in the coordinate above the shell. A convenient way to parameterize the trajectory is to use the initial radial position z_s , at which the shell starts falling with vanishing velocity, i.e. $\dot{z} = 0$. This gives a relation among three parameters b , z_s and z_h ,

$$bz_s^4 + \frac{1}{bz_h^4} = 2. \quad (43)$$

This has the physical meaning that the temperature z_h is determined by the energy density b and the intrinsic scale z_s . From now on, we will set $z_h = 1$, with the understanding that all other quantities are measured in units of the temperature. Since $z_s < z_h = 1$, we may easily convince ourselves that $\frac{1}{2} < b < 1$.

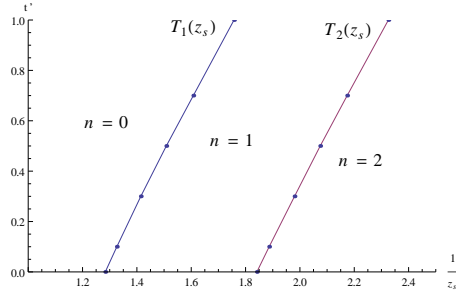


Figure 2: The regions of parameter space marked by the number bouncings of the light ray on the shell. A smaller t' and z_s always lead to more bouncings. We observe a good linear relation between $\frac{1}{z_s}$ and t' along the boundaries of regions T_n .

3.1.1 Bouncing light rays in the gravitational background

It is useful to study the behavior of light rays in the gravitational collapse background before we compute the singular part of the correlator in the next section. The massive shell always falls with a speed less than that of light, thus naively the light ray will bounce forever between the shell and the boundary. This is however not true because of the warping, which freezes both the shell and the light at the horizon. For a given parameter z_s and the initial time t' that the light leaves the boundary, there are only a finite number of bouncings before the light ray asymptotes to the shell trajectory. The problem of finding the bouncing trajectory of a light ray in the gravitational collapse background can be studied with simple numerics. Fig.2 shows a chart of the number of bouncings in the parameter space of intrinsic scale z_s and the time parameter t' . We have not mapped out the regions with $n > 2$. The reason will be clear later. For a given z_s , we may define $T_n(z_s)$ as the critical value of t' , beyond which an n -th bouncing does not occur. The T_n are curves separating regions with different number of bouncings. In general, smaller t' and larger $\frac{1}{z_s}$ lead to more bouncings. Physically, a small t' means that the correlator probes an earlier stage of the thermalization process, while a larger $\frac{1}{z_s}$ corresponds to a higher intrinsic scale the thermalization process starts with. As argued in [11], the scale should be related to the saturation scale of the nucleus in the context of heavy ion collisions.

One may wonder if the above picture is an artefact of the Schwarzschild coordinate. In fact, the picture is more transparent in Kruskal coordinates. Working with Kruskal coordinates defined by

$$e^{4r_*} = x_K^2 - t_K^2, \quad \tanh 2t = \frac{t_K}{x_K}, \quad r_* = \int_z^\infty \frac{dz}{f} + \frac{i\pi}{4}, \quad (44)$$

the AdS₅ Schwarzschild metric becomes

$$ds^2 = \frac{f}{4z^2} e^{-4r_*} (-dt_K^2 + dx_K^2) + \frac{\vec{x}^2}{z^2}. \quad (45)$$

In terms of the Kruskal coordinates, the trajectory of the shell is determined from (42) as

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{t}_K &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{b} - bz^4 \right) x_K - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{b} + bz^4 \right)^2 - 4t_K} \right] \frac{1}{f} \\ \dot{x}_K &= \left[\left(\frac{1}{b} - bz^4 \right) t_K - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{b} + bz^4 \right)^2 - 4x_K} \right] \frac{1}{f}. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

In Kruskal coordinates, the warp factor cancels when the shell reaches the falling velocity

$$\frac{dx_K}{dt_K} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{b} - bz^4 \right) t_K - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{b} + bz^4 \right)^2 - 4x_K}}{\left(\frac{1}{b} - bz^4 \right) x_K - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{b} + bz^4 \right)^2 - 4t_K}}. \quad (47)$$

It starts from 0 initially at $z = z_s$ and asymptotes to 1 as $z \rightarrow \infty$. The shell will cross the horizon at finite Kruskal time. Naively, at $z = 1$, $\frac{1}{b} - bz^4 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{b} + bz^4 \right)^2 - 4}$, we may conclude that $\frac{dx_K}{dt_K} = -1$ according to (47). This is not true, however, because we also have $t_K = x_K$. As a result (47) becomes undetermined, L'Hopital rule is needed in the evaluation. A more careful analysis shows a positive velocity when the shell crosses the horizon. Numerical integration of (47) also confirms that it is a monotonous increasing function of z .

The light ray trajectory in Kruskal coordinates becomes trivial. It is simply given by $\frac{dx_K}{dt_K} = \pm 1$, therefore we expect an infinite number of bouncings between the shell and the boundary. For a given z_s , the critical value $T_n(z_s)$ corresponds to the situation that the n -th bouncing on the shell occurs precisely when the shell crosses the horizon. For $t' > T_n(z_s)$, the n -th bouncing occurs below the horizon, thus the reflected will not be able to escape from the point of view of the Schwarzschild coordinates.

3.1.2 Divergence matching method for a probe scalar

We now turn to the spatially integrated retarded correlator

$$G_R(t, t') = \int d^{d-1}x \theta(t - t') [O(t, \vec{x}), O(t', 0)] \quad (48)$$

in the gravitational collapse background. We choose to study the behavior of a probe scalar in this background and extract the correlator of the dual operator $O(x)$. We will first derive the matching condition of the scalar on the shell, and then apply the method of divergence matching to determine the most singular part of the correlator without solving the scalar

wave equation in the bulk. For the case of a scalar in the gravitational collapse background, the boundary condition on the hypersurface of the shell is more complicated, which requires a generalization of the divergence matching method formulated in the previous section. We will still work in general dimension d , which makes the structure more transparent. Finally we will set $d = 4$.

The behavior of a scalar in the gravitational collapse background has been studied in [9]. The matching condition is simply the continuity of the scalar itself and its flux. In our particular example, it is given by

$$\begin{cases} \phi_f = \phi \\ n_f \cdot \nabla \phi_f = n \cdot \nabla \phi \end{cases} . \quad (49)$$

The first line of (49) implies $u_f \cdot \nabla \phi_f = u \cdot \nabla \phi$, which combined with (49) gives the explicit relations

$$\begin{cases} \dot{t}_f \partial_{t_f} \phi_f + \dot{z} \partial_z \phi_f = \dot{t} \partial_t \phi + \dot{z} \partial_z \phi \\ \frac{\dot{z}}{f} \partial_{t_f} \phi_f + \dot{t}_f f \partial_z \phi_f = \dot{z} \partial_t \phi + \dot{t} \partial_z \phi \\ \phi_f = \phi \end{cases} . \quad (50)$$

Since we are interested in the retarded correlator, the scalar wave contains only the ingoing component below the shell. The wave in frequency representation is $z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z)$ or $z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z)$ for positive and negative frequency modes, respectively. Working in the UV limit as in [14], we may use the asymptotic expansion of the Hankel function to show

$$\partial_t \phi + \partial_z \phi = \frac{d-1}{2z} \phi. \quad (51)$$

Plugging (51) into (50), we obtain a matching condition involving ϕ_f only,

$$\left(\dot{t}_f + \frac{\dot{z}}{f} \right) \partial_{t_f} \phi_f + (\dot{z} + \dot{t}_f f) \partial_z \phi_f = (\dot{t} + \dot{z}) \frac{d-1}{2z} \phi_f, \quad (52)$$

where $\dot{t}_f = \frac{\sqrt{f+\dot{z}^2}}{f}$ and $\dot{t} = \sqrt{1+\dot{z}^2}$. All the quantities are to be evaluated on the shell.

3.2 Method of divergence matching

Now we derive a recursion relation for the most singular part of the correlator. We again refer to Fig.1. As in the Dirichlet problem in Section.2, close to each segment of the trajectory, the singular part of the scalar wave is either ingoing (for the minus sign) or outgoing (for the positive sign). Furthermore, working in the UV limit allows us to approximate the ingoing/outgoing waves by WKB solutions. From now on, we will suppress the subscript

f when the region below the shell does not enter the discussion. We construct the WKB solutions

$$\phi_{\mp} = \int d\omega g_{\mp}(\omega) z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{\pm i\omega \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}} e^{-i\omega t}, \quad (53)$$

which have the obvious property

$$(\pm \partial_t + f \partial_z) \phi_{\mp} = \frac{d-1}{2z} \phi_{\mp} f. \quad (54)$$

We split the wave into ingoing and outgoing components $\phi_f = \phi_- + \phi_+$. Inserting this into (52) and using (54), we obtain

$$2\partial_t \phi_+ = \frac{f \left(\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} \right)}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}} \frac{d-1}{2z} (\phi_- + \phi_+). \quad (55)$$

This is the key equation for divergence matching.

We begin with the matching at (t_0, z_0) . As we argued before, close to the segment $0, -$, the singular part of the wave is ingoing $\phi_{0,-}$, and close to $1, +$, the singular part of the wave is outgoing $\phi_{1,+}$. There is an overlap region between the two, which is close to (t_0, z_0) on the shell. Since $\phi_{0,-}$ is simply the WKB limit of thermal bulk-to-boundary correlator with ingoing component only, a WKB computation or simple analogue with zero temperature bulk-to-boundary correlator gives

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{0,-} &= z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_0 \left[\frac{1}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^c} - \frac{1}{\left(-t + t' - i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^c} \right] \\ &= \phi_{0,-}^> + \phi_{0,-}^<, \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

with

$$\phi_{0,-}^> = \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_0}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^c}, \quad \phi_{0,-}^< = -\frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_0}{\left(-t + t' - i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^c}. \quad (57)$$

The contributions with a $>$ and $<$ sign have a clear interpretation according to the $i\epsilon$ prescription: They correspond to the contributions from positive and negative frequency, respectively. Since we are interested in the most singular part of $\phi_{1,+}$, we may drop the term proportional to $\phi_{1,+}$ on the right hand side of (55). It is easy to guess the general form of the singular part to be

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1,+}^> &= \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_1}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}, \\ \phi_{1,+}^< &= -\frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_1}{\left(-t + t' - i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

Inserting the above into (55), and substituting $t = t_0(1 + x)$, we obtain for $x \rightarrow 0$ that

$$\frac{f \left(\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} \right) d - 1}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}} \frac{B_0}{2z_0} \left(-x + \frac{\dot{z}}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}} x \pm \epsilon \right)^c = \frac{2B_1(c - 1)}{\left(-x - \frac{\dot{z}}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2}} x \pm \epsilon \right)^c}, \quad (59)$$

which gives

$$B_1 = B_0 \frac{d - 1}{4z_0(c - 1)} \frac{f \left(\sqrt{1 + \dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} \right)}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}}{\sqrt{f + \dot{z}^2} - \dot{z}} \right)^c. \quad (60)$$

The second step of matching is to be done near the boundary point $t = \bar{t}_1$, which is the overlap region of the segments $(1, +)$ and $(1, -)$. The form of the most singular part of $\phi_{1,-}$ is determined such that $\phi = \phi_{1,+} + \phi_{1,-}$ is free of source, i.e. ϕ contains only the vev term z^d there. It is useful to separate the positive and negative contributions and look at them in frequency representation. The near-boundary solution of ϕ_{\pm} are given by

For $\omega > 0$:

$$\phi_- \sim z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z), \quad \phi_+ \sim z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z), \quad (61)$$

For $\omega < 0$:

$$\phi_- \sim z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z), \quad \phi_+ \sim z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z). \quad (62)$$

In order to cancel the z^0 term near the boundary for the positive frequency contribution, we need to have a $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z)$ in $\phi_{1,-}$ for each $H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z)$ in $\phi_{1,+}$. On the other hand, the coordinate representation $\phi_{1,+}^>$ and $\phi_{1,-}^>$ take the form

$$\phi_{1,+}^> = \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} B_1}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon - \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}, \quad \phi_{1,-}^> = \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \#}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}, \quad (63)$$

with $\#$ to be determined by the matching. Note that $\int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \rightarrow z$ as $z \rightarrow 0$. Using the asymptotic expansion of the Hankel function, we conclude that

$$\phi_{1,-}^> = \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{-i\pi c} B_1}{\left(-t + t' + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}. \quad (64)$$

A similar analysis of the negative frequency contribution leads to

$$\phi_{1,-}^< = \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{i\pi c} B_1}{\left(-t + t' - i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \right)^{c-1}}. \quad (65)$$

Repeating this process, we obtain for the most singular part of the correlator

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{n,+}^{\geq} &= \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{-i\pi c(n-1)} B_n}{\left(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon - \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}\right)^{c-n}}, & \phi_{n,+}^{\leq} &= -\frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{i\pi c(n-1)} B_n}{\left(-t + \bar{t}_n - i\epsilon - \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}\right)^{c-n}}, \\ \phi_{n,-}^{\geq} &= \frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{-i\pi cn} B_n}{\left(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}\right)^{c-n}}, & \phi_{n,-}^{\leq} &= -\frac{z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{i\pi cn} B_n}{\left(-t + \bar{t}_n - i\epsilon + \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}\right)^{c-n}}.\end{aligned}\quad (66)$$

B_n is to be determined from the recursion relation

$$B_n = B_{n-1} \frac{d-1}{4z(c-n)} \frac{f\left(\sqrt{1+\dot{z}^2} - \sqrt{f+\dot{z}^2}\right)}{\sqrt{f+\dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{f+\dot{z}^2} + \dot{z}}{\sqrt{f+\dot{z}^2} - \dot{z}}\right)^{c-n+1}, \quad (67)$$

where all the quantities are evaluated at $t = t_{n-1}$, $z = z_{n-1}$.

Now that we have obtained the most singular part of $\phi_{n,\pm}$ close to the segments (n, \pm) , the next step to reconstruct the most singular part of the boundary retarded two-point correlator in the vicinity of \bar{t}_n . This is done as follows: We first write $\phi_{n,\pm}^{\geq, \leq}$ in frequency representation,

$\omega > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{n,+}^{\geq} &= \int_0^\infty d\omega g_{n,+}^{\geq}(\omega) z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z) e^{-i\omega t}, \\ \phi_{n,-}^{\geq} &= \int_0^\infty d\omega g_{n,-}^{\geq}(\omega) z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z) e^{-i\omega t},\end{aligned}\quad (68)$$

$\omega < 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{n,+}^{\leq} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega g_{n,+}^{\leq}(\omega) z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z) e^{-i\omega t}, \\ \phi_{n,-}^{\leq} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega g_{n,-}^{\leq}(\omega) z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z) e^{-i\omega t}.\end{aligned}\quad (69)$$

In the UV limit, we can use asymptotic expansion of the Hankel functions on the right hand sides of (68), which become Laplace transforms (for negative frequency contribution, a change of variable is needed). These are easily inverted to give

$$\begin{aligned}g_{n,+}^{\geq}(\omega) &= g_{n,-}^{\geq}(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi\omega}{2}} e^{i\omega\bar{t}_n} e^{-i\pi cn} e^{\frac{i\pi n}{2}} B_n \frac{\omega^{c-n-1}}{\Gamma(c-n)}, \\ g_{n,+}^{\leq}(\omega) &= g_{n,-}^{\leq}(\omega) = -\sqrt{\frac{-\pi\omega}{2}} e^{i\omega\bar{t}_n} e^{i\pi cn} e^{-\frac{i\pi n}{2}} B_n \frac{(-\omega)^{c-n-1}}{\Gamma(c-n)},\end{aligned}\quad (70)$$

with c given by (3). Finally, the most singular part of the two-point correlator is obtained

by taking the coefficients of the z^d term and convoluting with the weight in (70),

$$\begin{aligned} G_{n,+}^{\omega} &= \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} g_{n,+}^{\omega}(\omega), \\ G_{n,-}^{\omega} &= \int_0^\infty d\omega \frac{-e^{\frac{-i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} g_{n,-}^{\omega}(\omega), \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{n,+}^{\omega} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega \frac{-e^{\frac{-i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} g_{n,+}^{\omega}(\omega), \\ G_{n,-}^{\omega} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega \frac{e^{\frac{i\pi d}{2}}}{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2}\right)^{\frac{d}{2}} e^{-i\omega t} g_{n,-}^{\omega}(\omega). \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

It is easy to perform the integral and we combine the results from positive and negative frequency contribution as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} G_n^{\omega} &= G_{n,+}^{\omega} + G_{n,-}^{\omega} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{c-1}\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(2c - n)}{\Gamma(c - n)} \frac{B_n e^{-i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon)^{2c-n}} \\ G_n^{\omega} &= G_{n,+}^{\omega} + G_{n,-}^{\omega} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{c-1}\Gamma(\frac{d}{2} + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(2c - n)}{\Gamma(c - n)} \frac{B_n e^{i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon)^{2c-n}}. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

Note that the singularities of the correlator become milder as n increases. In other words, every bouncing of the light ray on the shell lower the power of the singularities by one. This is a consequence of the same effect on the bulk scalar close to the segments depicted in Fig.1. Furthermore, there is also a suppression on the numerical factor B_n by each bouncing as dictated by (67).

3.3 An explicit example: The quasi-static state

In this section, we will test our algorithm with an example where explicit analytic computation is possible. Since the procedure outlined in the previous section is valid for all shell trajectory, we choose to work in the case of static shell: $\dot{z} = 0$. This can be viewed as a quasi-static state studied in [11].

Since the shell is static, modes with different frequency modes decouple, which allows for a simple treatment in frequency representation. We start with the matching condition (49). Setting $\dot{z} = 0$, we have

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi_f = \phi \\ \sqrt{f} \partial_z \phi_f = \partial_z \phi \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{F.T.}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tilde{\phi}_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} \tilde{\phi} \\ \sqrt{f} \partial_z \tilde{\phi}_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} \partial_z \tilde{\phi} \end{array} \right\}. \quad (74)$$

The right hand side is the Fourier transform of the left hand side. We have used a tilde to indicate quantities in the frequency space. When $\dot{z} = 0$, the mismatch between the

time coordinates above and below the shell is simply: $dt_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}}dt$. This also leads to a corresponding mismatch in frequencies and the additional factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}}$ on the right hand side of (74) [11]. We will take the frequency above the shell to be ω , thus the corresponding frequency below the shell is $\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{f}}$.

In the UV limit, $\tilde{\phi}$ satisfies $\partial_z \tilde{\phi} - \frac{i\omega}{\sqrt{f}} \tilde{\phi} = \frac{d-1}{2z} \tilde{\phi}$. Plugging this into (74), we obtain

$$f \partial_z \tilde{\phi}_f - i\omega \tilde{\phi}_f = \frac{d-1}{2z} \sqrt{f} \tilde{\phi}_f. \quad (75)$$

We again split the wave above the shell into ingoing and outgoing components,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\phi}_f &= A\tilde{\phi}_- + B\tilde{\phi}_+, \\ \text{where } \tilde{\phi}_\mp &= z^{\frac{d-1}{2}} e^{\pm i\omega \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}}. \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

The ratio $\frac{A}{B}$ is readily determined from (75). To further simplify the calculation, we keep only terms to the leading order in f (or $1 - z_s$, where z_s is the radial position of the shell). We obtain

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{-4i\omega}{\sqrt{f}(d-1)} \frac{\tilde{\phi}_+}{\tilde{\phi}_-} = \frac{-4i\omega}{\sqrt{f}(d-1)} e^{-2i\omega \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}}. \quad (77)$$

To calculate the two-point function, we need an expansion near $z = 0$. Note that $\tilde{\phi}_\pm$ defined in (76) is not valid as $z \rightarrow 0$. However, they may be matched to the near-boundary solution which is given by Hankel functions,

For $\omega > 0$:

$$\tilde{\phi}_- \rightarrow z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(\omega z) e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}}, \quad \tilde{\phi}_+ \rightarrow z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(\omega z) e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}}, \quad (78)$$

For $\omega < 0$:

$$\tilde{\phi}_- \rightarrow z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(2)}(-\omega z) e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}}, \quad \tilde{\phi}_+ \rightarrow z^{\frac{d}{2}} H_{\frac{d}{2}}^{(1)}(-\omega z) e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}}. \quad (79)$$

With (77) and the mapping above, we may write down the retarded correlator for separate contributions from positive and negative frequencies as follows,

$$G_R^> = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty d\omega e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \frac{-e^{-i\frac{\pi d}{2}} A e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}} + e^{i\frac{\pi d}{2}} B e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}}}{A e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}} - B e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^d, \quad (80)$$

$$G_R^< = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi d}{2}} A e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}} - e^{-i\frac{\pi d}{2}} B e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}}}{-A e^{\frac{-i\pi c}{2}} + B e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2}}} \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2}\right)^d. \quad (81)$$

A direct integration of (80) is not possible. Note that $\frac{B}{A}$ is suppressed by $\frac{1}{\omega}$ in the UV limit.

We may perform a series expansion in $\frac{B}{A}$ of the integrand using

$$G_R^> = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty d\omega e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(-e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}}\right) \left[1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} (1 - e^{i\pi d}) \left(\frac{B}{A} e^{-i\pi c}\right)^n\right] \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^d, \quad (82)$$

$$G_R^< = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 d\omega e^{-i\omega(t-t')} \left(-e^{-\frac{i\pi d}{2}}\right) \left[1 + \sum_{n \geq 1} (1 - e^{-i\pi d}) \left(\frac{B}{A} e^{i\pi c}\right)^n\right] \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{-\omega}{2}\right)^d. \quad (83)$$

The lowest order terms, i.e. the 1 in the square brackets, simply give the vacuum retarded correlator. The n -th order terms precisely give us the most singular part of the retarded correlator,

$$G_{n,R}^> = \frac{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}}{2^{d\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{\sqrt{f}(d-1)}{4}\right)^n \frac{\Gamma(d-n+1) e^{-i\pi c(n-1)}}{\left(-t + t' + 2n \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} + i\epsilon\right)^{d-n+1}},$$

$$G_{n,R}^< = -\frac{i \sin \frac{\pi d}{2}}{2^{d\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{d}{2})}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d}{2})} \left(\frac{\sqrt{f}(d-1)}{4}\right)^n \frac{\Gamma(d-n+1) e^{i\pi c(n-1)}}{\left(-t + t' + 2n \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} - i\epsilon\right)^{d-n+1}}. \quad (84)$$

We note that the dependence on the temperature is not visible for the WKB approximation we are working in.

Let us calculate the same quantities by applying our algorithm outlined in the previous section. The only input required for (73) is the B_n . Working to the lowest order in f , we obtain from (67)

$$B_n = \frac{d-1}{4(c-n)} B_{n-1} \sqrt{f}. \quad (85)$$

The initial condition for the recursion equation is $B_0 = \frac{i}{2c\pi} \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d}{2})}$. Noting that $\bar{t}_n = t' + 2n \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')}$ in case of a static shell, we can show that (84) and (73) are in perfect agreement!

3.4 Thermalizing state

Now that our algorithm has survived the non-trivial test, we can apply it to the more complicated case of gravitational collapse, with trajectory of the shell satisfying

$$\frac{dz}{dt_f} = \frac{2f \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(bz^4 + \frac{1}{bz_h^4}\right)^2 - 1}}{\frac{1}{bz_h^4} - bz^4}. \quad (86)$$

We may deduce the properties of the most singular part of the correlator already from (73). We will specialize to $d = 4$ from now on. For a given time t' , the spatial integrated retarded

correlator $\int d^3x \theta(t-t')[O(t'), O(t)]$ contains singularities as $t \rightarrow \bar{t}_n$, with \bar{t}_n being the n -th boundary point on the trajectory of the bouncing light ray. The most singular part of the correlator takes the generic form

$$G_n^> = \frac{A_n e^{-i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon)^{5-n}}, \quad G_n^< = -\frac{A_n e^{i\pi c(n-1)}}{(-t + \bar{t}_n + i\epsilon)^{5-n}}. \quad (87)$$

The numerical factor A_n has to be determined for a given trajectory. The condition of the divergence of (66) implies $n < c = \frac{5}{2}$, which is the reason we have mapped out the number of bouncings only upto $n = 2$. The $n = 0$ case gives simply the lightcone singularity. The nontrivial singularities appear for $n \geq 1$. We have shown in Section 3.1 that $\bar{t}_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $t' \rightarrow T_n(z_s)$ from below, which means the retarded correlator will be free of singularities when $t' > T_1(z_s)$. Therefore we propose to use $T_1(z_s)$ as our definition of the thermalization time t_{th} . Let us discuss the connection to heavy ion physics. Restoring units, we have

$$t_{\text{th}} = \frac{T_1(\pi T z_s)}{\pi T}, \quad (88)$$

where T corresponds to the initial temperature of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP) formed in heavy ion collisions and z_s is related to the saturation scale of the nucleus. We see that the thermalization time is inversely proportional to the initial temperature and the numerical factor T_1 involves an interplay between the temperature and saturation scale, which is ultimately determined by the collision energy and size of the nucleus.

In Kruskal coordinates, the light ray will always have at least one bouncing. But for large t' , the bouncing will occur only after the shell crosses the horizon, thus the light ray will not be able to return to the boundary. From the point of view of Schwarzschild coordinates, this corresponds to the case where the light ray never reaches the falling shell. Therefore for sufficiently large t' , we expect the singularities of the correlator to be identical to the singularities of thermal correlator evaluated in the background of an eternal black hole. In the next section, we will find the singularities in thermal correlator actually appears in the complex t plane.

4 Singularities in thermal correlator

We now move to the second part of this paper where we establish a relation between the singularities of the retarded correlator in coordinate space and the quasi-normal models (QNM). We first do this for a field theory in thermal equilibrium, which is dual to the AdS-Schwarzschild background. We obtain explicit expressions for thermal field correlator

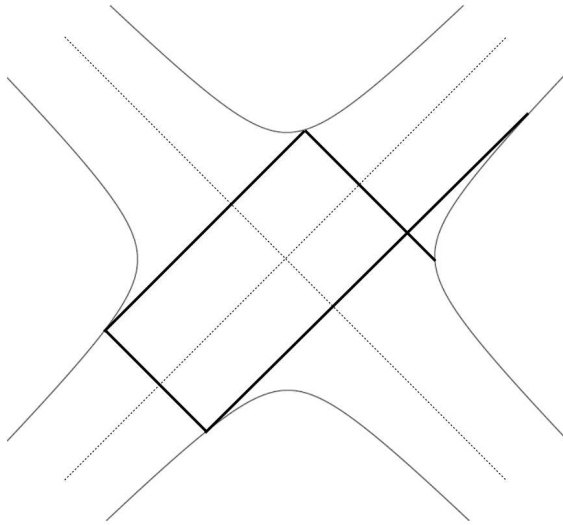


Figure 3: Bouncing of a null geodesic in the AdS black hole in Kruskal coordinates. The geodesics starts on the AdS boundary on the right and bounces off the future singularity, the second AdS boundary and the past singularity back to the boundary. A similar set-up has first been discussed in [22].

in coordinate space. These expressions allow us to locate singularities in the complex time plane, which turns out to be closely related to the QNM. The first indication of this connection was discussed in [22], where a geometric optics picture has been used to derive the asymptotic QNM. It was assumed that the coordinate space correlator has periodic singularities in complex time, with a complex period determined by the time a light ray needs to make a loop by bouncing in the full Penrose diagram, as shown in figure 3.

Applying this picture here, we may draw the following conclusion from our study of the gravitational collapse model: As we increase the initial time t' , the unequal-time correlator probes different stages of the thermalization process dual to the gravitational collapse model. The resulting singularities of the correlator show a shift from the real time to complex time. We will solidify this picture by explicit evaluations of the correlators in the BTZ black hole and AdS₅-Schwarzschild black hole. We will see that singularities are indeed present in both cases.

4.1 Unequal time correlator from BTZ black hole

We are interested in the singularities of correlator in coordinate space. The black hole background preserves time translational symmetry, therefore the unequal time correlator only depends on the difference of the insertion times of the operator, $G^R(t, t') = G^R(t - t')$. Below we will set $t' = 0$ for convenience. We start with the correlator in momentum representation,

$$G^R(\omega) = \int dt e^{i\omega t} G^R(t). \quad (89)$$

We will obtain $G^R(\omega)$ by solving massless scalar wave equation in the BTZ background. In the reduced unit $2\pi T = 1$, the BTZ black hole takes the form

$$ds^2 = \frac{-(1 - z^2)dt^2 + dz^2/(1 - z^2) + d\phi^2}{z^2}, \quad (90)$$

where ϕ is periodic $\phi \sim \phi + 2\pi$. The solution of the massless scalar satisfying the ingoing boundary condition at the horizon and approaching unity at the BTZ boundary is expressed in terms of a hypergeometric function,

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{\Gamma(1 - \frac{i\omega}{2})^2}{\Gamma(1 - i\omega)} (1 - z^2)^{-\frac{i\omega}{2}} z^2 F\left(1 - \frac{i\omega}{2}, 1 - \frac{i\omega}{2}; 1 - i\omega; 1 - z^2\right). \quad (91)$$

Note that we consider a solution without ϕ -dependence, which corresponds to the spatially integrated correlator where an integration over ϕ is implicit. (91) leads to the retarded correlator

$$G^R(\omega) = i\omega - \omega^2 \psi(1 - \frac{i\omega}{2}). \quad (92)$$

All the poles of $G_R(\omega)$ lie in the lower half plane at $\omega = -i(2l + 2)$, which means the correlator is nonvanishing only for $\text{Re } t > 0$. In the latter case, we close the contour clockwise and pick up the poles in the lower half plane. It is easy to sum over the residues. We obtain

$$G^R(t) = -2 \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} e^{-(2l+2)t} (2l + 2)^2 = \frac{2 \cosh t}{\sinh^3 t}. \quad (93)$$

From the picture of a light ray bouncing in a confining box of the Penrose diagram as shown in figure 3, we expect singularities to have a period of $\Delta t = i\pi$, which is the time a light ray needs to finish a loop. Explicit expression for the correlator (93) indeed shows singularities at $t = i\pi n$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Strictly speaking, we need to give t an infinitesimal real part to justify $\text{Re } t > 0$. This will not be necessary for the case of AdS₅-Schwarzschild black hole below. This difference arising from the global structure of spacetime between BTZ space and higher-dimensional AdS-Schwarzschild space has been discussed at length in [25].

4.2 Unequal time correlator from AdS₅ Schwarzschild black hole

Now let us look at the correlator in the AdS₅ Schwarzschild background. The unequal-time correlator is again given by

$$G^R(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int d\omega e^{-i\omega t} G^R(\omega). \quad (94)$$

The derivation of the relevant part of $G^R(\omega)$ can be found in the appendix. Again it is nonvanishing for $\text{Re } t > 0$. We close the contour clockwise and pick up poles in the lower half plane. The poles from the QNM is expected to give singularity of $G^R(t)$ in the complex t plane. Since the explicit expression for $G^R(\omega)$ is not available, we will try to evaluate (94) approximately. This amounts to summing over the contributions from poles with large $|\omega|$. The analytic expressions of asymptotic QNM for AdS₅ Schwarzschild have been obtained in [26, 28]:

$$\omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{x_0}, \quad \omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{\tilde{x}_0}, \quad (95)$$

where $x_0 = \frac{1+i}{4T}$, $\tilde{x}_0 = \frac{-1+i}{4T}$ and $\theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} + \frac{\ln 2i}{2i} \#^1$. To proceed further, we need to know the residues at the QNM, all of which are simple poles. This can be achieved by generalizing the work [26]. We collect necessary steps in the appendix. We obtain for the residues of $G^R(\omega)$

$$\text{res}(\omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{x_0}) = -\frac{\pi\omega_n^4}{32x_0}, \quad \text{res}(\omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{\tilde{x}_0}) = -\frac{\pi\omega_n^4}{32\tilde{x}_0}. \quad (96)$$

Combined with the fact that $G^R(\omega \gg T) \sim \omega^4 \ln \omega$, we make an educated guess for $G^R(\omega)$,

$$G^R(\omega) = -\frac{\omega^4}{32} \left(\psi\left(\frac{\theta - \omega x_0}{\pi}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{\theta - \omega \tilde{x}_0}{\pi}\right) \right). \quad (97)$$

This approximate expression is also consistent with the symmetry $G_R(\omega) = G_R^*(-\omega^*)$, which is present for $|\omega| \gg 1$, when we may ignore the dependence on the offset θ . Now we are in a position to evaluate (94) with the approximate expression (97).

The contribution to $G^R(t)$ from the QNM at $\omega_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{x_0}$ is calculated to be

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i}{32} \sum_n e^{-i\omega_n t} \omega_n^4 \frac{\pi}{x_0} &= \frac{i}{32} e^{-\frac{i(n\pi + \theta)t}{x_0}} \left(\frac{n\pi + \theta}{x_0} \right)^4 \frac{\pi}{x_0} \\ &= \frac{i}{32} e^{-\frac{i\theta t}{x_0}} \left(\frac{\pi}{x_0} \right)^5 \Phi\left(e^{-\frac{i\pi t}{x_0}}, -4, \frac{\theta}{\pi}\right) \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{4i}{32} e^{2m_1\theta i} \frac{1}{(it + 2m_1x_0i)^5}, \end{aligned} \quad (98)$$

where Φ is the Lerch transcendental function and $m_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. The symbol $\stackrel{d}{=}$ means that the most singular parts of the two sides are equal. The contribution from the QNM at

^{#1}Our definition of x_0 differs from that of [26] by complex conjugation

$\tilde{\omega}_n = \frac{n\pi + \theta}{\tilde{x}_0}$ to $G^R(t)$ can be easily obtained by the substitution $x_0 \rightarrow \tilde{x}_0$ in (98), with the singular part

$$\frac{i}{32} \sum_n e^{-i\tilde{\omega}_n t} \tilde{\omega}_n^4 \frac{\pi}{\tilde{x}_0} \stackrel{d}{=} \frac{4!i}{32} e^{2m_2\theta i} \frac{1}{(it + 2m_2\tilde{x}_0 i)^5}, \quad (99)$$

where $m_2 \in Z$. In the region $\text{Re } t > 0$, we find singularities at $t = -2m_1x_0$ and at $t = -2m_2\tilde{x}_0$ for $m_1 < 0, m_2 > 0$. The singularities indeed have periods dictated by the dual periods of the QNM $\frac{\pi}{x_0}$ and $\frac{\pi}{\tilde{x}_0}$. This completes our discussion of the singularities in thermal field correlator and confirms the existence of singularities in the complex time plane.

5 Singularities in unequal-time correlator from evolution of QNM

The explicit calculation in the previous section has taught us an important lesson: The singularities of the correlator in the complex time plane are closely related to the structure of the quasi-normal modes (QNM). In this section, we aim at improving our understanding of the singularities of the unequal time correlator by studying the evolution of QNM in the gravitational collapse process. This is only possible for the quasi-static state, which is defined by a sequence of states corresponding to the shell held at different positions above the horizon. As the shell is lowered to the horizon, we expect to observe features of the thermal field. While the sequence of states does not correspond to physical state undergoing thermalization, it does help us to gain more insight to the thermalization process. We specialize to $d = 2$, corresponding to the formation of BTZ black hole, which we have a better analytic control on. We study the evolution of the singularities in the unequal time correlator from the dual evolution of the QNM. We reproduce the singularities of (84) in real t from the normal modes, which are a subset of the QNM. We also explore the possibility of having singularities in complex t from the other QNM.

For the quasi-static state, we can look at the retarded correlator G_R^q in momentum space, with the superscript q indicating it corresponds to a quasi-static state. We will study its QNM in the whole complex plane. We need to work out the matching condition on the shell in momentum space, which is valid for arbitrary complex ω . The starting point is again the RHS of (74),

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\phi}_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} \tilde{\phi} \\ \sqrt{f} \partial_z \tilde{\phi}_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} \partial_z \tilde{\phi} \end{cases}, \quad (100)$$

with ω and $\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{f}}$ being the frequency above and below the shell respectively. For complex ω , the scalar below the shell is given by

$$\tilde{\phi} = zK_1(e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}} \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{f}} z). \quad (101)$$

We may check that for $\omega > 0$, this reduces to the real expression $zH_1^{(1)}(\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{f}}z)$. Conversely, for $\omega < 0$ we find $zH_1^{(2)}(-\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{f}}z)$. There is a branch cut on the negative imaginary axis, which is crucial in reproducing the retarded correlator in coordinate space.

The scalar above the shell is a linear combination of ingoing and outgoing waves $\tilde{\phi}_f = A\tilde{\phi}_- + B\tilde{\phi}_+$. When shell is sufficient close to the horizon, $\tilde{\phi}_\mp$ is approximated by a series solution near the horizon. We choose

$$\tilde{\phi}_\mp = (1-z)^{\frac{\mp i\omega}{2}} e^{\pm i\omega \frac{\ln 2}{2}} + O(1-z). \quad (102)$$

The z -independent factor is introduced such that $\tilde{\phi}_\mp$ reduces to (76) as $z \rightarrow 1$. Now inserting this into (100) and performing a series expansion in f or effectively in $1-z$, we find that the corrections to series solution $\tilde{\phi}_\mp$ are subleading and an asymptotic expansion of (101) gives

$$\begin{aligned} A &= e^{\frac{i\omega}{\sqrt{f}}} f^{-1+\frac{i\omega}{2}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}} \omega \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\pi} f^{\frac{3}{4}}, \\ B &= e^{\frac{i\omega}{\sqrt{f}}} f^{-1-\frac{i\omega}{2}} \frac{2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left(e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}} \omega \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\pi} f^{\frac{5}{4}} i}{\omega}. \end{aligned} \quad (103)$$

We note that although the branch cut along the negative imaginary axis exists in both A and B , it is absent in their ratio

$$\frac{B}{A} = f^{-i\omega} \frac{i\sqrt{f}}{4\omega}. \quad (104)$$

The ratio agrees with what we obtained for real ω in (77) in the limit $f \rightarrow 0$. A more general expression can be obtained for an arbitrary choice of the ingoing/outgoing wave solutions $\tilde{\phi}_-/\tilde{\phi}_+$ in d dimensions,

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{i(d-1)\sqrt{f}}{4\omega} \frac{\tilde{\phi}_-}{\tilde{\phi}_+}, \quad (105)$$

to be evaluated at a position of the shell sufficient close to the horizon. We only need (104) for our purpose, from which we may derive the corresponding retarded correlator for a quasi-static state,

$$G_R^q(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{\phi}_f^d}{\tilde{\phi}_f^0} = \frac{\tilde{\phi}_-^d + \frac{B}{A}\tilde{\phi}_+^d}{\tilde{\phi}_-^0 + \frac{B}{A}\tilde{\phi}_+^0}, \quad (106)$$

where the superscripts 0 and d denote the source and vev of the corresponding quantities. By construction, we have $\tilde{\phi}_-^d = G_R(\omega)\tilde{\phi}_-^0$ and $\tilde{\phi}_+^d = G_A(\omega)\tilde{\phi}_+^0$ up to contact terms. Therefore, we obtain

$$G_R^q(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{\phi}_-^0 G_R(\omega) + \frac{B}{A}\tilde{\phi}_+^0 G_A(\omega)}{\tilde{\phi}_-^0 + \frac{B}{A}\tilde{\phi}_+^0}. \quad (107)$$

Now we use exact ingoing/outgoing wave solutions in BTZ black hole background,

$$\tilde{\phi}_\mp = (1 - z^2)^{\frac{\mp i\omega}{2}} z^2 F\left(1 \mp \frac{i\omega}{2}, 1 \mp \frac{i\omega}{2}; 1 \mp i\omega; 1 - z^2\right). \quad (108)$$

The normalizations in (108) are chosen to match the near-horizon behavior in (102). It is not difficult to obtain from (108) that

$$\tilde{\phi}_-^0 = \frac{\Gamma(1 - i\omega)}{\Gamma(1 - \frac{i\omega}{2})^2}, \quad \tilde{\phi}_+^0 = \frac{\Gamma(1 + i\omega)}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{i\omega}{2})^2}, \quad (109)$$

$$G_R(\omega) = i\omega - \omega^2 \psi\left(1 - \frac{i\omega}{2}\right), \quad G_A(\omega) = -i\omega - \omega^2 \psi\left(1 + \frac{i\omega}{2}\right), \quad (110)$$

where we have suppressed the overall numerical factor in G_R and G_A . Inserting (109) and (104) into (107), we obtain

$$G_R^q(\omega) = \frac{\frac{\Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2} G_R(\omega) - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \frac{\Gamma(1+i\omega)}{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2} G_A(\omega)}{\frac{\Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \frac{\Gamma(1+i\omega)}{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2}}. \quad (111)$$

Now we are in the position to investigate the structure of QNM corresponding to the retarded correlator (111). First we note that possible QNM from $G_R(\omega)$ and $G_A(\omega)$ at $\omega = 2i(n+1)$ and $\omega = -2i(n+1)$ do not arise since the prefactors $\frac{\Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2}$ and $\frac{\Gamma(1+i\omega)}{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2}$ evaluate to zero, giving rise to a finite result. Therefore, we conclude that the only QNM arise when the denominator vanishes. It is useful to write (111) as

$$G_R^q(\omega) = \frac{\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} G_R(\omega) - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} G_A(\omega)}{\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega}}. \quad (112)$$

Let us consider asymptotic QNM with $|\omega| \gg 1$. The limit $\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)}$ depends on the argument of ω . The role of the dependence of the correlator on the argument of ω has been emphasized in [27]. We first look at the limit along the real axis,

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} = \begin{cases} i4^{-i\omega} & \omega \rightarrow +\infty \\ -i4^{-i\omega} & \omega \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}. \quad (113)$$

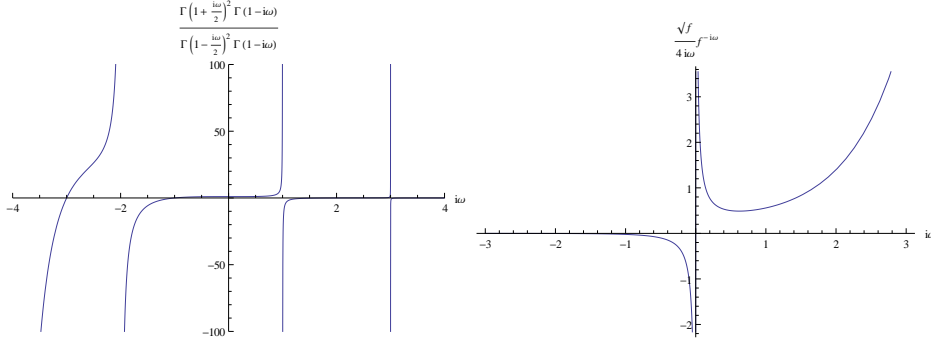


Figure 4: The left plot shows $\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)}$ versus $i\omega$ and the right plot shows $f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega}$ versus $i\omega$.

Using (113), we find the asymptotic roots $\omega = a + ib$ with $|\omega| \gg 1$ for fixed f ,

$$\begin{aligned} a &\approx -\frac{(2n-1)\pi}{\ln \frac{f}{4}}, & b &\approx \frac{\ln \frac{4a}{f}}{\ln \frac{f}{4}}, \\ a &\approx \frac{2n\pi}{\ln \frac{f}{4}}, & b &\approx \frac{\ln \frac{-4a}{f}}{\ln \frac{f}{4}}, \end{aligned} \quad (114)$$

with n large positive integers. We find in both cases $\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ for fixed f , thus the roots are asymptotically real, which justifies the use of (113). We identify the first and second lines of (114) as positive and negative normal modes. These normal modes are equidistant with a spacing $\Delta\omega = -\frac{2\pi}{\ln \frac{f}{4}}$, which gives rise to the period $\Delta t = -\ln \frac{f}{4}$ in the singularities of the unequal time correlator in coordinate space. Note that the period is robust in that it is only governed by the phase factor $\left(\frac{f}{4}\right)^{-i\omega}$. On the other hand, the period according to (84) is given by $2 \int_0^z \frac{dz'}{f(z')} \rightarrow -\ln(1-z) + \ln 2 \rightarrow -\ln \frac{f}{4}$ as $z \rightarrow 1$. We see that the two approaches give consistent results.

Next we look for QNM along the imaginary axis. For purely imaginary ω , the denominator is guaranteed to be real. It is convenient to study its behavior by plotting $\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)}$ and $f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega}$ as functions of $i\omega$. The former has infinities at $i\omega = 2n-1$ and $i\omega = -2n$ and zeros at $i\omega = -(2n-1)$ and $i\omega = 2n$ with n positive integers. The latter has the simple asymptotics

$$f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 & i\omega \rightarrow -\infty \\ +\infty & i\omega \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases}. \quad (115)$$

Fig. 4 shows them in separate plots. It is easy to see that the QNM are given by their crossing points at approximately $i\omega = -(2n-1)$ and $i\omega = 2n-1$. The appearance of QNM in the upper half plane might seem worrisome at the first sight. In fact, this is

just a reflection of the fact that our quasi-static state is unstable against evolution toward equilibrium: From the bulk point of view, we need an external force to keep the shell levitating above the horizon. Note that for the thermal field, the QNM in the retarded and advanced correlators are at $i\omega = 2n$ and $i\omega = -2n$. Our QNM of quasi-static state agree with the thermal QNM in the period. However, they differ in the absolute value by an offset. Note that we are studying the QNM in the retarded correlator for the quasi-static state. Nevertheless, we have found the QNM corresponding to the retarded correlator at approximately $i\omega = -(2n - 1)$ and $i\omega = 2n - 1$, which are democratically distributed along the positive and negative imaginary axis, i.e. there is no sign of the retarded nature of the correlator. This is only visible when we study the residues at the QNM. Since all the QNM are first order poles, the corresponding residues are obtained by taking the derivative of the denominator with respect to ω . The residues of $G_R^q(\omega)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} i \text{ res} &= \frac{\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} G_R(\omega) - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} G_A(\omega)}{\frac{d}{d(i\omega)} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \right]}, \\ &= \frac{f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} (G_R(\omega) - G_A(\omega))}{\frac{d}{d(i\omega)} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \right]}, \end{aligned} \quad (116)$$

We have inserted an i to the residue for convenience. The residues are found by first obtaining the QNM by solving

$$\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} = f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \quad (117)$$

and inserting them into (116). Table 1 shows the residues for several QNM, which encode the retarded nature of the correlator: The residue at $i\omega \approx -(2n - 1)$ is always smaller than that at $i\omega \approx (2n - 1)$ and their ratio decreases further as $f \rightarrow 0$.

With the above analysis, we have shown the existence of QNM along the imaginary axis at symmetric locations, but with asymmetric residues. Moreover, we expect by inspecting the properties of QNM along the real axis that there are also singularities in the complex t plane with period $\Delta t = i\pi$. However, it appears that in the WKB approach used here, the possible singularities in the complex time plane are missed out. Note that the WKB approximation in Section.3.3 is valid for real ω only.

To see if singularities in the complex t plane indeed exist, we need to work a little harder to obtain the residues for the QNM. Analytic calculation is possible asymptotically for large QNM with $n \gg 1$, due to the fact that the QNM asymptote to $i\omega = \pm(2n - 1)$.

f=0.9	n=2	n=3	n=4
$i \text{ res}(i\omega \approx -(2n-1))$	-2.0×10^{-5}	-4.6×10^{-8}	-1.1×10^{-10}
$i \text{ res}(i\omega \approx 2n-1)$	0.72	9.3×10^{-3}	8.4×10^{-5}
ratio	-2.8×10^{-5}	-4.9×10^{-6}	-1.3×10^{-6}
f=0.1	n=2	n=3	n=4
$i \text{ res}(i\omega \approx -(2n-1))$	-4.2×10^{-12}	-1.5×10^{-18}	-5.4×10^{-25}
$i \text{ res}(i\omega \approx 2n-1)$	8.8×10^{-6}	2.3×10^{-11}	3.3×10^{-17}
ratio	-4.8×10^{-7}	-6.2×10^{-8}	-1.6×10^{-8}

Table 1: The residues of $G_R^q(\omega)$ at $i\omega \approx \pm(2n-1)$ for several n at $f = 0.9$ and $f = 0.1$.

At large n , the locations of the QNM are

$$\begin{aligned}
i\omega &= -(2n-1) - \frac{f^{2n-\frac{1}{2}}}{4(2n-1)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!}, \\
i\omega &= (2n-1) - 4(2n-1)f^{2n-\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!}.
\end{aligned} \tag{118}$$

Note the last term in both expressions in (118) are corrections, which tend to zero rapidly as n grows. Working to the lowest order in the corrections, we obtain the following results from (116),

For $i\omega \approx -(2n-1)$:

$$\frac{f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega}}{\frac{d}{d(i\omega)} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \right]} = - \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{4f^{\frac{1}{2}-2n} (2n-1) \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!}, \tag{119}$$

For $i\omega \approx 2n-1$:

$$\frac{f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega}}{\frac{d}{d(i\omega)} \left[\frac{\Gamma(1+\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1-i\omega)}{\Gamma(1-\frac{i\omega}{2})^2 \Gamma(1+i\omega)} - f^{-i\omega} \frac{\sqrt{f}}{4i\omega} \right]} = 4(2n-1) \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{f^{\frac{3}{2}-2n} \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!}. \tag{120}$$

The remaining factor $G_R(\omega) - G_A(\omega)$ in (116) is also linear in the corrections, with the following expressions:

$$G_R(\omega) - G_A(\omega) = (i\omega \pm (2n-1)) \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{2} \right) (2n-1)^2. \tag{121}$$

Inserting (119), (121) and (118) into (116), we obtain the residues

For $i\omega \approx -(2n-1)$:

$$i\text{res} = -\frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{\pi f^{2n-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!} \right)^2, \quad (122)$$

For $i\omega \approx 2n-1$:

$$i\text{res} = 8(2n-1)^4 \left(\frac{\pi f^{2n-\frac{3}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!} \right)^2. \quad (123)$$

We may approximate the factor involving gamma functions as follows,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+n)^2}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}-n)^2 \Gamma(2n)(2n-2)!} \approx \frac{8}{\pi \cdot 2^{4n}}. \quad (124)$$

For $\text{Re } t < 0$, we obtain the contribution from the QNM on the positive imaginary axis,

$$G_R^q(t) \approx \sum_n e^{-i\omega t} i\text{res}(i\omega \approx -(2n-1)) = \frac{e^t f^3}{2^7 \left(e^{2t+4 \ln \frac{f}{4}} - 1 \right)}. \quad (125)$$

For $\text{Re } t > 0$, the contribution from the QNM on the negative imaginary axis has an additional enhancement factor $(2n-1)^4$, and we end up with

$$G_R^q(t) \approx \sum_n e^{-i\omega t} i\text{res}(i\omega \approx (2n-1)) = \frac{2^{13} e^t}{f^3} \Phi\left(e^{-2t} \left(\frac{f}{4}\right)^4, -4, \frac{1}{2}\right). \quad (126)$$

With our final expressions (125) and (126), we may answer the question about the singularities at complex t : Possible singularities in (125) and (126) are at $2t+4 \ln \frac{f}{4} + 2\pi im = 0$ and at $-2t+4 \ln \frac{f}{4} + 2\pi im = 0$, respectively. However, since $\ln \frac{f}{4} < 0$, both cases are excluded by the corresponding constraints $\text{Re } t < 0$ and $\text{Re } t > 0$. We therefore conclude our search for the singularities with the conclusion that for the quasi-static state, the singularities in the complex t plane for are absent.

We leave an analysis beyond the quasi-static approximation for further work. Our result for the quasi-static case is very different from a physical state undergoing thermalization, as described by the moving shell. The shell shows distinct trajectories in Kruskal coordinate for the quasi-static and moving shell cases: In the quasi-static state, the shell “moves” along $x_K^2 - t_K^2 = \text{constant}$, while the moving shell takes a trajectory $\frac{dx_K}{dt_K} = -1$. The difference is analogous to that of a free-falling object and a standing, but Unruh accelerating object [29]. It remains to be seen whether singularities emerge in the complex t plane for a physical thermalizing state.

6 Discussion

We have generalized the divergence matching method for a gravitational collapse model. Application of this method leads to predictions on the evolution of the singularities in unequal time retarded correlator $G^R(t, t') = \theta(t - t')[O(t), O(t')]$ for a state in thermalization process. The singularities of t are dictated by the geodesics of a bouncing light ray initially starting at t' . The fact that we found singularities at real t can be traced to the nature of the divergence matching method, which is essentially a WKB approximation for real ω . We have shown with an example of quasi-static state that possible singularities may exist also in the complex t plane. It will be very interesting to confirm this, possibly by extending the current WKB approximation to complex ω . The singularities at real t coming from the normal modes have clear separation between contributions from positive and negative frequencies as shown in (84). This will not be the case for singularities at complex t coming from the QNM, in which no $i\epsilon$ prescription is needed. This is related to the fact that in the positive and negative frequency in the black hole background is defined with respect to the Kruskal time. It will be interesting to see if the evolution of singularities at complex t can shed some light on this.

Another interesting point to note is that the formulation of Section.5 does not require $|\omega| \gg 1$. Actually it is sufficient to have $\frac{|\omega|}{\sqrt{f}} \gg 1$, which is always realized when the shell is sufficient close to the horizon. However there is one exception: the gapless hydrodynamic mode. For the case of the dilaton, the QNM does not contain a gapless mode. However a gapless hydrodynamic mode does become relevant for example for a probe gauge or graviton field, due to the presence of conserved charges [30]. It will be interesting to study the evolution of the hydrodynamic mode. We hope to return to these issues in the future.

Note Added: When the paper is near completion, we received [31], which has partial overlap with Section 5 of our paper. Qualitative agreement has been found between the QNM that are asymptotically real (normal modes in our paper and blue points in their plot). The counterpart of their red point seems to be absent in our paper. The particular QNM may be related to the hydrodynamic mode unique in their model.

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A Residue at the QNM

We closely follow section 3.3 of [26] in the calculation of the residue. Readers are encouraged to refer to [26] for more details. The tortoise coordinate is defined through $x = \int_0^r \frac{dr'}{f(r')}$, with an appropriate choice of branch cut. Near the boundary $r = \infty$, the solution to the wave equation is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &\sim C_+ \sqrt{2\pi\omega(x-x_0)} J_{\frac{j_\infty}{2}}(\omega(x-x_0)) + C_- \sqrt{2\pi\omega(x-x_0)} J_{-\frac{j_\infty}{2}}(\omega(x-x_0)) \\ &\sim \left(C_+ e^{i\beta_+} + C_- e^{i\beta_-}\right) e^{i\omega(x-x_0)} + \left(C_+ e^{-i\beta_+} + C_- e^{-i\beta_-}\right) e^{-i\omega(x-x_0)}, \end{aligned} \quad (127)$$

where $\beta_\pm = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 \pm j_\infty)$. Near the singularity $r = 0$, the solution takes the following form

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &\sim B_+ \sqrt{2\pi\omega x} J_{\frac{j}{2}}(\omega x) + B_- \sqrt{2\pi\omega x} J_{-\frac{j}{2}}(\omega x) \\ &\sim (B_+ e^{-i\alpha_+} + B_- e^{-i\alpha_-}) e^{i\omega x} + (B_+ e^{i\alpha_+} + B_- e^{i\alpha_-}) e^{-i\omega x}, \end{aligned} \quad (128)$$

where $\alpha_\pm = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 \pm j)$. (127) and (128) can be matched along the same Stokes line. To impose the ingoing boundary condition at the horizon, which lies on another Stokes line, we need to rotate (128) to the same Stokes line as the horizon. After the rotation, (128) becomes

$$\Phi(x) \sim (B_+ e^{-i\alpha_+} + B_- e^{-i\alpha_-}) e^{i\omega x} + (B_+ e^{-3i\alpha_+} + B_- e^{-3i\alpha_-}) e^{-i\omega x}. \quad (129)$$

The ingoing boundary condition gives

$$B_+ e^{-3i\alpha_+} + B_- e^{-3i\alpha_-} = 0. \quad (130)$$

Matching (127) and (128) and using (130), we obtain

$$\frac{C_+}{C_-} = \frac{(e^{2i\alpha_+} - e^{2i\alpha_-}) e^{i\omega x - i\beta_-} - (e^{4i\alpha_+} - e^{4i\alpha_-}) e^{-i\omega x + i\beta_-}}{-(e^{2i\alpha_+} - e^{2i\alpha_-}) e^{i\omega x - i\beta_+} + (e^{4i\alpha_+} - e^{4i\alpha_-}) e^{-i\omega x + i\beta_+}}. \quad (131)$$

For AdS_d Schwarzschild, $j = 0$ and $j_\infty = d - 1$. (131) is undefined as both the denominator and the numerator vanish as $j = 0$. We should use the L’Hopital rule to obtain

$$\frac{C_+}{C_-} = \frac{e^{i\omega x - i\beta_-} - 2ie^{-i\omega x + i\beta_-}}{-e^{i\omega x - i\beta_+} + 2ie^{-i\omega x + i\beta_+}}. \quad (132)$$

The vanishing of the denominator gives the locations of the QNM at $\omega_n = \frac{n\pi+\theta}{x_0}$, with $\theta = \beta_+ + \frac{\ln 2i}{2i}$. The residue is also easily obtained as

$$\text{res} \left(\frac{C_+}{C_-} \right) = -\frac{\sin \frac{\pi(d-1)}{2}}{x_0}. \quad (133)$$

Expanding (127) as $x \rightarrow x_0 (r \rightarrow \infty)$, we find the residue of the retarded correlator at QNM ω_n given by

$$\text{res}(\omega = \omega_n) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3-d}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{d+1}{2})} \left(-\frac{\omega_n}{2} \right)^{d-1} \text{res} \left(\frac{C_+}{C_-} \right), \quad (134)$$

which in the limit $d \rightarrow 5$ reduces to $-\frac{\pi\omega_n^4}{32x_0}$.

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